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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

*In Re Google Generative AI Copyright
Litigation*

Master File Case No. 5:23-cv-03440-EKL

Consolidated with Case No. 5:24-cv-02531-EKL

~~PROPOSED~~ PROTECTIVE ORDER FOR
LITIGATION INVOLVING HIGHLY
SENSITIVE CONFIDENTIAL
INFORMATION AND/OR TRADE SECRETS

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the Parties hereby stipulate to and petition the Court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The Parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The Parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a Party seeks permission from the Court to file material under seal.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their support staff).

2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE”.

2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or

1 responses to discovery in this matter.

2 2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to
3 the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a
4 consultant in this action who: (a) is not a current employee or contractor of Google; and (b) has
5 not been an employee or contractor of Google since July 11, 2018.

6 2.7 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or
7 Items: Information may be designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES
8 ONLY” by the Producing Party if it contains extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or
9 Items,” disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of
10 serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

11 2.8 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” Information or Items:
12 Information may be designated “Highly Confidential – Source Code” if it falls within the
13 definition of “Source Code” in Section 2.17, and if it constitutes or contains extremely sensitive
14 “Confidential Information or Items” disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would
15 create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

16 2.9 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a Party to this action. House
17 Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

18 2.10 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal
19 entity not named as a Party to this action.

20 2.11 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this
21 action but are retained to represent or advise a Party to this action and have appeared in this
22 action on behalf of that Party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of
23 that Party.

24 2.12 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,
25 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

26 2.13 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery
27 Material in this action.

28 2.14 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services

(e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving ESI, documents, or data in any form or medium, and professional jury or trial consultants) and their employees and subcontractors, who: (a) is not a current employee of Google; and (b) has not been an employee of Google since July 11, 2018.

2.15 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as “CONFIDENTIAL,” or as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE.”

2.16 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

2.17 Source Code: Source code includes computer code and associated comments and revision histories, formulas, engineering specifications, or schematics that define or otherwise describe in detail the algorithms or structure of software or hardware designs. A document that merely quotes or cites filenames, line numbers, directory names, module names, class names, parameter names, variable names, function names, method names and/or procedure names (e.g., for notetaking or identification purposes) without reproducing any lines of source code is not a Source Code Document.

2.18 Training Data: Training Data means any information or dataset in any form that is used, processed, ingested, or referenced to develop, improve, refine, or validate machine learning models or artificial intelligence systems, including but not limited to collections of text, images, or other content used to train such systems to recognize patterns, generate outputs, or make predictions. This includes both raw data and any preprocessed, transformed, or derivative versions of such data used during the training process. The parties agree that they will continue to meet and confer about the procedures for making Training Data available in discovery. If any disagreements remain over the treatment of Training Data, the parties agree to seek the Court’s resolution of their dispute.

3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulated Protective Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected

1 Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any
2 testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected
3 Material. However, the protections conferred by this Stipulated Protective Order do not cover the
4 following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure
5 to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving
6 Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part
7 of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving
8 Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source
9 who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the
10 Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate
11 agreement or order.

12 4. DURATION

13 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by
14 this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a Court
15 order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all
16 claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after
17 the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this
18 action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time
19 pursuant to applicable law.

20 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

21 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party
22 or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care
23 to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards.
24 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to
25 be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily
26 encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and
27 burdens on other Parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.
28

1 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated
2 for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection
3 initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is
4 withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order
6 (*see, e.g.*, second paragraph of Section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered,
7 Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so
8 designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

9 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

10 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but
11 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing
12 Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS'
13 EYES ONLY" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" to each page that contains
14 protected material.

15 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection
16 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which
17 material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all
18 of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
19 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants
20 copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, qualify for
21 protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing
22 Party must affix the appropriate legend ("CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
23 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE") to each
24 page that contains Protected Material.

25 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the
26 Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other
27 proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is
28 impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it

1 appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating
2 Party may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is
3 concluded) a right to have up to twenty-one (21) days to identify the specific portions of the
4 testimony as to which protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted.
5 Only those portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the
6 twenty-one (21) days shall be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order.
7 Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at the deposition or up to fourteen (14) days
8 afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that the entire transcript shall be treated as
9 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or
10 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE.”

11 Parties shall give the other Parties reasonable notice if they reasonably expect a
12 deposition, hearing or other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other Parties can
13 ensure that only authorized individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement
14 to Be Bound” (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit
15 at a deposition shall not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY
16 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE
17 CODE.”

18 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page
19 that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all
20 pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material
21 and the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall
22 inform the court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the
23 expiration of a 21-day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been
24 designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY
25 CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the
26 expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

27 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other
28 tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the

1 container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL”
 2 or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY
 3 CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE.”

4 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to
 5 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s
 6 right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a
 7 designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is
 8 treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

9 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

10 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of
 11 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality
 12 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic
 13 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to
 14 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the
 15 original designation is disclosed.

16 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution
 17 process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis
 18 for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written
 19 notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this
 20 specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The Parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in
 21 good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other
 22 forms of communication are not sufficient) within fourteen (14) days of the date of service of
 23 notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the
 24 confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to
 25 review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation
 26 is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to
 27 the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first
 28

1 or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer
2 process in a timely manner.

3 6.3 Judicial Intervention. ~~If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without Court~~
4 ~~intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under~~
5 ~~Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within twenty-~~
6 ~~one (21) days of the initial notice of challenge or within fourteen (14) days of the Parties~~
7 ~~agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier.¹~~
8 ~~The Parties may agree to extend this deadline to permit further meet and confer efforts, as~~
9 ~~necessary. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the~~
10 ~~movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding~~
11 ~~paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to make such a motion including the required~~
12 ~~declaration within twenty one (21) days (or fourteen (14) days, if applicable) shall automatically~~
13 ~~waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the~~
14 ~~Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at any time if there~~
15 ~~is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or~~
16 ~~any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a~~
17 ~~declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements~~

18 ~~imposed by the preceding paragraph.~~ ~~If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without Court~~
19 ~~intervention, they shall follow the procedure for resolving~~
20 ~~discovery disputes set forth in Judge van Keulen's Civil and Discovery Referral Matters Standing Order~~
21 ~~and file a joint statement directed to Judge van Keulen.~~
22 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating
23 Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose
24 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other Parties) may expose the Challenging Party to
25 sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to
26 ~~submit a joint statement~~
27 ~~file a motion to retain confidentiality~~ as described above, all Parties shall continue to afford the
28 material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Designating Party's
designation until the Court rules on the challenge.

¹ The Parties agree to shift the burden to move on the Challenging Party after fifty-five (55) challenges are made to avoid an abuse of the process. The burden of persuasion would remain on the Designating Party.

1 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

2 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed
 3 or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for
 4 prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation, and such Protected Material shall
 5 not be used for any other business purpose, in connection with any other legal proceeding, or
 6 directly or indirectly for any other purpose whatsoever. Such Protected Material may be
 7 disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order.²
 8 When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of
 9 Section 14 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

10 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and
 11 in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.
 12 A Receiving Party shall limit copying or other reproduction of Protected Material and may
 13 reproduce Protected Material only where it is reasonably necessary for the transmission of
 14 Protected Material to qualified recipients, as described in Sections 7.2 and 7.3 below, or for the
 15 use of Protected Material by qualified recipients in connection with this case. Any such copies
 16 shall be classified Protected Material and subject to all the terms and conditions of this order.

17 7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise
 18 ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may
 19 disclose any information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

20 (a) A Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as
 21 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the
 22 information for this litigation;

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 24
 25 ² In the event a Non-Party witness is authorized to receive Protected Material that is to be
 26 used during his/her deposition but is represented by an attorney not authorized under this Order
 27 to receive such Protected Material, the attorney must provide prior to commencement of the
 28 deposition an executed “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” in the form attached
 hereto as Exhibit A. In the event such attorney declines to sign the “Acknowledgment and
 Agreement to Be Bound” prior to the examination, the Parties, by their attorneys, shall jointly
 seek a protective order from the Court prohibiting the attorney from disclosing Protected
 Material in order for the deposition to proceed.

1 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving
2 Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the
3 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

4 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is
5 reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and
6 Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

7 (d) the Court and its personnel;

8 (e) court reporters, videographers and their staff, professional jury or trial
9 consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this
10 litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

11 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably
12 necessary, provided that counsel for the Party intending to disclose the information has a good
13 faith basis for believing such designated material is relevant to events, transactions, discussions,
14 communications, or data about which the witness is expected to testify or about which the
15 witness may have knowledge, unless the Designating Party objects to such disclosure, and as
16 otherwise ordered by the Court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to
17 depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and
18 may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order;

19 (g) the author(s) or recipient(s) of a document containing the information or a
20 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information;

21 (h) other persons only by written consent of the Producing Party or upon order of the
22 Court and on such conditions as may be agreed or ordered, but such consent shall not
23 unreasonably be withheld;

24 (i) any mediator or similar third-party neutral evaluator agreed to by the Parties or
25 who is assigned to hear this matter, and his or her staff, provided they sign the “Acknowledgment
26 and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and
27
28

(j) the named Plaintiffs in this case, who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), to the extent that the document or communication relates to that Plaintiff or their Work.

7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” and “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” only to:

(a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

(b) House Counsel of the Receiving Party (1) who has no involvement in competitive decision-making, (2) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, (3) who has signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and (4) as to whom the procedures set forth in Paragraph 7.4(a), below, have been followed;

(c) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in Paragraph 7.4(a), below, have been followed;

(d) the Court and its personnel;

(e) Court reporters videographers and their respective staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(f) the author(s) or recipient(s) of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information, including any current employee of Defendants, Defendants’ Parents or Subsidiaries;

(g) other persons only by written consent of the Producing Party or upon order of the Court and on such conditions as may be agreed or ordered, but such consent shall not unreasonably be withheld; and

(h) the named Plaintiffs in this case, who have signed the “Acknowledgement and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), to the extent that the document or communication relates to that Plaintiff or their Work.

7.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE Information or Items to Experts.

(a) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” pursuant to Paragraph 7.3(c) first must make a written request to the Designating Party³ that (1) identifies the general categories of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” information that the Receiving Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert, (2) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the city and state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert’s current resume, (4) identifies the Expert’s current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the Expert has received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of expertise or to whom the expert has provided professional services, including in connection with a litigation, at any time during the preceding five (5) years,⁴ and (6) identifies (by name and number of the case, filing date, and location of court) any litigation in connection with which the Expert has offered expert

³ For a Designating Party that is a Non-Party, experts previously disclosed and approved prior to the Non-Party’s production of any information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” need not be disclosed to said Non-Party unless such Non-Party requests such information prior to the production of any Protected Material. Moreover, unless otherwise requested by the Non-Party, subsequently disclosed experts need not be disclosed to the Non-Party before that Non-Party’s Protected Material may be disclosed thereto.

⁴ If the Expert believes any of this information is subject to a confidentiality obligation to a third-party, then the Expert should provide whatever information the Expert believes can be disclosed without violating any confidentiality agreements, and the Party seeking to disclose to the Expert shall be available to meet and confer with the Designating Party regarding any such engagement.

1 testimony, including through a declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or trial, during the
2 preceding five (5) years.

3 (b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the
4 preceding respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified
5 Expert unless, within six (6) days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection
6 from the Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is
7 based.

8 (c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the
9 Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by
10 agreement within three (3) days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the parties
11 may file a joint statement regarding whether the Expert may be shown protected material
12 consistent with Section 8 of the Magistrate Judge's Standing Order. Any such joint statement
13 must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the reasons why the
14 disclosure to the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the disclosure would
15 entail, and suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk. In addition, any
16 such joint statement must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the Parties'
17 efforts to resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and confer
18 discussions) and setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal to
19 approve the disclosure.

20 (d) In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to the Expert shall bear the
21 burden of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards
22 proposed) outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Expert.

23 (e) A party who has not previously objected to disclosure of Protected Material to an
24 Expert or whose objection has been resolved with respect to previously produced Protected
25 Material shall not be precluded from raising an objection to an Expert at a later time with respect
26 to Protected Material that is produced after the time for objecting to such Expert has expired or if
27 new information about that Expert is disclosed or discovered. Any such objection shall be
28 handled in accordance with the provisions set forth above.

7.5 Data Security for “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” Information or Items. Any person in possession of any information or item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” will maintain appropriate administrative, technical, and organizational safeguards (“Safeguards”) that protect the security and privacy of that Protected Material. The Safeguards will meet or exceed relevant industry standards and limit the collection, storage, disclosure, use of, or access to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” information solely to personnel and purposes authorized by this Order. As part of these Safeguards, each person will use a secure transfer method for all transfers or communication of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” information, and take reasonable measures to password protect and encrypt that Protected Material. Each person will ensure that anyone acting on that person’s behalf is subject to the Safeguards or otherwise provides equivalent or greater protections for the security and privacy of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” information. If “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” information is to be used during a deposition, the Designating Party shall be permitted to specify the technology to be used to conduct the deposition with respect to that Protected Material (e.g., for audio/video-conferencing and exhibits).

8. SOURCE CODE

(a) To the extent production of source code becomes necessary in this case, a Producing Party may designate as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - SOURCE CODE” if it comprises, includes, or substantially discloses confidential, proprietary, or trade secret source code or algorithms (as defined in Section 2.8). This material may include, among other things, technical design documentation that comprises, includes, or substantially discloses source code or algorithms.

(b) Protected Material designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE

1 CODE” shall be subject to all of the protections afforded to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
2 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information and may be disclosed only to the individuals to
3 whom “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information may be
4 disclosed, as set forth in Paragraphs 7.3 and 7.4.

5 (c) Any source code produced in discovery shall be made available for inspection in a
6 format through which it could be reasonably reviewed and searched during normal business
7 hours or other mutually agreeable times at (1) an office of the Producing Party or the Producing
8 Party’s primary outside counsel of record or (2) another mutually agreed upon location. Any
9 location under (1) or (2) shall be within the United States. The source code shall be made
10 available for inspection on a secured computer (the “Source Code Computer”) in a secured,
11 locked room without Internet access or network access to other computers, and the Receiving
12 Party shall not copy, remove, or otherwise transfer any portion of the source code onto any
13 recordable media or recordable device. The Source Code Computer shall have disk encryption
14 and be password protected. Use or possession of any input/output device (e.g., USB memory
15 stick, mobile phone or tablet, camera or any camera-enabled device, CD, floppy disk, portable
16 hard drive, laptop, or any device that can access the Internet or any other network or external
17 system, etc.) is prohibited while accessing the computer containing the source code. All persons
18 entering the locked room containing the source code must sign a sign-in sheet confirming they
19 are not carrying any prohibited items before they will be given access to the locked room. The
20 Source Code Computer will be made available for inspection during regular business hours, upon
21 reasonable notice to the Producing Party, which shall not be less than three (3) business days in
22 advance of the requested inspection. The Producing Party may visually monitor the activities of
23 the Receiving Party’s representatives during any source code review, but only to ensure that
24 there is no unauthorized recording, copying, or transmission of the source code.

25 The Producing Party shall: (1) install tools that are sufficient for allowing the Receiving
26 Party to view the source code; and (2) not deny reasonable requests by the Receiving Party to
27 install commercially available software tools for which the Receiving Party secures a license for
28 viewing and searching source code on the Source Code Computer.

(d) No person shall copy, email, transmit, upload, download, print, photograph, or otherwise duplicate any portion of the designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” material, except that the Receiving Party may request paper copies of limited portions of source code, that are reasonably necessary for the preparation of court filings, pleadings, expert reports, or other papers, or for deposition or trial. If the Producing Party objects to a request for paper copies, the Parties shall meet and confer, and if they are unable to reach agreement, may submit their dispute to the Court. Printed copies of the source code may only be transported by the Receiving Party via hand carry. Within four (4) business days or such additional time as necessary due to volume requested, the Producing Party shall provide all such source code on watermarked or colored paper bearing Bates numbers and the label “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE.” The Producing Party may challenge the amount of source code requested in hard copy form pursuant to the dispute resolution procedure and timeframes set forth in Paragraph 6 whereby the Producing Party is the “Challenging Party” and the Receiving Party is the “Designating Party” for purposes of dispute resolution.

(e) The Receiving Party shall maintain a record of any individual who has inspected any portion of the source code in electronic or paper form. The Receiving Party shall maintain all paper copies of any printed portions of the source code in a secured, locked area under the direct control of counsel responsible for maintaining the security and confidentiality of the designated materials. Any paper copies designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” shall be stored or viewed only at (i) the offices of outside counsel for the Receiving Party, (ii) the offices of outside experts or consultants who have been approved to access source code; (iii) the site where any deposition is taken; (iv) the Court; or (v) any intermediate location necessary to transport the information to a hearing, trial, or deposition. Except as provided in subsection (i) of this section, the Receiving Party shall not create any electronic or other images of the paper copies and shall not convert any of the information contained in the paper copies into any electronic format. The Receiving Party shall only make additional paper copies if such additional copies are (1) necessary to prepare court filings, pleadings, or other papers (including a testifying expert’s expert report), (2) necessary for deposition, or (3) otherwise necessary for the

1 preparation of its case. Any paper copies used during a deposition shall be retrieved by the
2 Producing Party at the end of each day and must not be given to or left with a court reporter or
3 any other unauthorized individual.

4 (f) The Receiving Party's outside counsel and/or expert shall be entitled to take notes
5 relating to the source code but may not copy any portion of the source code into the notes. No
6 copies of all or any portion of the source code may leave the room in which the source code is
7 inspected except as otherwise provided herein. Further, no other written or electronic record of
8 the source code is permitted except as otherwise provided herein.

9 (g) A list of names of persons who will view the source code will be provided to the
10 producing party in conjunction with any written (including email) notice requesting inspection.
11 The Receiving Party shall maintain a daily log of the names of persons who enter the locked
12 room to view the source code and when they enter and depart. The Producing Party shall be
13 entitled to a copy of the log.

14 (h) The Receiving Party's counsel shall maintain a log of all copies of the source
15 code (received from a Producing Party) that are delivered by the Receiving Party to any person.
16 The log shall include the names of the recipients and reviewers of copies and locations where the
17 copies are stored. Upon request by the Producing Party, the Receiving Party shall provide
18 reasonable assurances and/or descriptions of the security measures employed by the Receiving
19 Party and/or person that receives a copy of any portion of the source code.

20 (i) Except as provided in this paragraph, the Receiving Party may not create
21 electronic images, or any other images, of the source code from the paper copy for use on a
22 computer (e.g., may not scan the source code to a PDF, or photograph the code). The Receiving
23 Party may create an electronic copy or image of limited excerpts of source code only to the
24 extent necessary in a pleading, exhibit, expert report, discovery document, deposition transcript,
25 other Court document, or any drafts of these documents⁵ ("SOURCE CODE DOCUMENTS").
26 The Receiving Party shall only include such excerpts as are reasonably necessary for the

27 ⁵ Drafts shall only include those excerpts the Receiving Party believes will be included in the
28 final version.

1 purposes for which such part of the Source Code is used. Images or copies of Source Code shall
2 not be included in correspondence between the Parties (references to production numbers shall
3 be used instead) and shall be omitted from pleadings and other papers except to the extent
4 permitted herein. The Receiving Party may create an electronic image of a selected portion of the
5 Source Code only when the electronic file containing such image has been encrypted using
6 commercially reasonable encryption software including password protection. The
7 communication and/or disclosure of electronic files containing any portion of source code shall
8 at all times be limited to individuals who are authorized to see source code under the provisions
9 of this Protective Order. Additionally, all electronic copies must be labeled “HIGHLY
10 CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE.”

11 (j) To the extent portions of source code are quoted in a “SOURCE CODE
12 DOCUMENT,” either (1) the entire document will be stamped and treated as “HIGHLY
13 CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” or (2) those pages containing quoted Source Code will be
14 separately bound, stamped, and treated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE.”

15 (k) The Receiving Party shall maintain a log of all electronic images and paper copies
16 of Source Code Material in its possession or in the possession of its retained consultants,
17 including the names of the recipients and reviewers of any electronic or paper copies and the
18 locations where the copies are stored.

19 (l) Plaintiffs reserve the right to revisit any of these restrictions during the pendency
20 of this lawsuit should these restrictions impede Plaintiffs’ or their experts’ ability to prosecute
21 this case on behalf of the class. The Parties agree to meet and confer regarding any disputes prior
22 to seeking the court’s intervention.

23 9. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
24 LITIGATION

25 If a Party is served with a subpoena issued by a court, arbitral, administrative, or
26 legislative body, or with a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any
27 information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY
28

CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” that Party must:

(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.⁶

If the Designating Party timely⁷ seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

10. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –

⁶ The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested parties to the existence of this Protective Order and to afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its confidentiality interests in the court from which the subpoena or order issued.

⁷ The Designating Party shall have at least fourteen (14) days from the service of the notification pursuant to Section 9(a) to seek a protective order, unless the subpoena or court order compels, under threat of sanctions, earlier production.

1 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE". Such
 2 information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the
 3 remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as
 4 prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

5 (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a
 6 Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement
 7 with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

8 1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that
 9 some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-
 10 Party;

11 2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective
 12 Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of
 13 the information requested; and

14 3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

15 (c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this Court within
 16 fourteen (14) days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party
 17 may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the
 18 Non-Party timely objects or seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any
 19 information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the
 20 Non-Party before a determination by the Court.⁸ Absent a Court order to the contrary, the Non-
 21 Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected
 22 Material.

23 11. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

24 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected
 25 Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective
 26

27 ⁸ The purpose of this provision is to alert the interested parties to the existence of
 28 confidentiality rights of a Non-Party and to afford the Non-Party an opportunity to protect its
 confidentiality interests in this court.

Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) use its best efforts to inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) use its best efforts to request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A. The Receiving Party shall keep the Designating Party reasonably apprised of the status of the Receiving Party’s best efforts to comply with (b)-(d) of this paragraph, and shall provide prompt updates concerning those efforts.

If a Receiving Party or person authorized to access Protected Material (“Authorized Recipient”) discovers any loss of Protected Material or a breach of security, including any actual or suspected unauthorized access, relating to another party’s Protected Material, the Receiving Party or Authorized Recipient shall: (1) use its best efforts to promptly address and/or stop the unauthorized breach; (2) within seventy-two (72) hours of discovering the loss of Protected Material or a breach of security, provide written notice to Designating Party of such breach, including available information regarding the size and scope of the breach and whether it has or has not been able to address and/or stop the breach; and (3) investigate and make reasonable efforts to remediate the effects of the breach. In any event, the Receiving Party or Authorized Recipient shall promptly take all necessary and appropriate corrective action to terminate any unauthorized access.

12. MISCELLANEOUS

12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by agreement with other Parties or by applying to the Court if such agreement cannot be reached. Furthermore, without application to the Court, any party that is a beneficiary of the protections of this Order may enter a written agreement releasing any other party hereto from one or more requirements of this Order even if the conduct subject to the release would otherwise violate the terms herein.

12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any

1 information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly,
2 no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material
3 covered by this Protective Order.

4 12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party
5 or a Court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in
6 the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any
7 Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be
8 filed under seal pursuant to a Court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected
9 Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a
10 request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade
11 secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file
12 Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) is denied by the court, then
13 the Receiving Party may file the Protected Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local
14 Rule 79-5(e)(2) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

15 12.4 Use of Protected Material at Hearing or Trial. A Party shall provide a minimum
16 of two (2) business days' notice to the Producing Party in the event that a Party intends to use
17 any Protected Material during any hearing or trial. The Party intending to use such Protected
18 Material at such a hearing or trial need not designate the specific Protected Material it intends to
19 use (*i.e.*, by Bates numbers), but it shall provide the designation of the Protected Material (*i.e.*,
20 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE"). Subject to any challenges under Section 6,
21 the Parties will not oppose any reasonable request by the Producing Party that the courtroom be
22 sealed, if allowed by the Court, during the presentation of any testimony, evidence, or argument
23 relating to or involving the use of any Protected Material. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a
24 Party from using another Party's Protected Material during a hearing where the Protected
25 Material was discovered or produced less than three (3) business days prior to the hearing or
26 trial.

27 12.5 No Limitation on Legal Representation. Nothing in this Order shall preclude or
28 impede Outside Counsel of Record's ability to communicate with or advise their client in

1 connection with this litigation based on such counsel's review and evaluation of Protected
2 Material, provided however that such communications or advice shall not disclose or reveal the
3 substance or content of any Protected Material other than as permitted under this Order.

4 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

5 Within sixty (60) days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in Paragraph 4,
6 each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such
7 material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts,
8 compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected
9 Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must
10 submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the
11 Designating Party) by the sixty (60)-day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where
12 appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the
13 Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other
14 format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision,
15 Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motions and trial briefs (including
16 all supporting and opposing papers and exhibits thereto), written discovery requests and
17 responses (and exhibits thereto), legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition transcripts (and
18 exhibits thereto), hearing and trial transcripts, exhibits offered or introduced into evidence at any
19 hearing or trial, redacted versions of expert reports, and their attorney work product even if such
20 materials refer or are related to any "CONFIDENTIAL" and "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
21 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE", for
22 archival purposes only. Expert work product may be retained if it does not include
23 "CONFIDENTIAL" and "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or
24 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" material. Any such archival copies that
25 contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in
26 Section 4 (DURATION).

27 14. INTERPRETATION, ENFORCEMENT, AND CONTINUING JURISDICTION

28 The United States District Court for the Northern District of California is responsible for

1 the interpretation and enforcement of this Order. After final disposition of this litigation, the
2 provisions of this Order shall continue to be binding except with respect to that Disclosure or
3 Discovery Material that become a matter of public record. This Court retains and shall have
4 continuing jurisdiction over the Parties and recipients of the Protected Material for enforcement
5 of the provision of this Order following final disposition of this litigation. All disputes
6 concerning Protected Material produced under the protection of this Order shall be resolved by
7 the United States District Court for the Northern District of California.

8 **15. CLAWBACK & RULE 502(D) ORDER**

9 (a) Non-Waiver: Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d), the production of any
10 material or information shall not be deemed to waive any privilege or work product protection in
11 the Litigation or in any other federal or state proceeding. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to
12 or shall serve to limit a Party's right to conduct a review of any material or information for
13 relevance, responsiveness, and/or segregation of privileged and/or protected information before
14 production. The Parties stipulate that the Court should enter a Rule 502(d) Order to this end,
15 which shall be interpreted to provide the maximum protection allowed by Rule 502(d).

16 (b) Assertion of a Clawback: Any Party or Non-Party may request the return of any
17 produced material or information on the grounds of privilege or work product protection by
18 identifying it, stating the basis for withholding such material or information from production, and
19 providing any other information that is required by the privilege logging procedures agreed to by
20 the Parties in Section 10 of the ESI Protocol and/or otherwise required by the Court. In all
21 circumstances described in this Protective Order, the Party shall provide with any clawback
22 assertion: (i) if only a portion of the document contains privileged or protected material, a new
23 copy of the document using the same Bates number(s) as the original that has been redacted to
24 protect the privilege or protected material, or (ii) if the entire document is privileged or protected,
25 a slip sheet identifying the same Bates number(s) as the original noting that the document has been
26 withheld.

27 (c) Clawbacks Before Depositions: If a Party attempts to clawback a document
28 authored or received by an individual who is scheduled for a deposition within thirty (30) days of

1 the date of the deposition, and the propriety of the clawback is not resolved pursuant to Paragraph
 2 16(C)(2) below prior to the date of the deposition, then the Parties will meet and confer on the
 3 appropriate course of action, which may, but need not necessarily, include:

- 4 1. rescheduling the deposition until the issue is resolved by the Court;
- 5 2. conferring prior to the deposition to determine if the document may be used in the
 6 deposition subject to agreed-upon limitations;
- 7 3. calling the Court if the clawback is made during the deposition to determine if
 8 immediate resolution is possible; and/or
- 9 4. allowing the Party resisting the clawback to recall the deponent for the sole and
 10 exclusive purpose of questioning the deponent on the document at issue if the Court subsequently
 11 determines the clawback was improper (if exercised, recalling the deponent for this purpose will
 12 not count against the total number of depositions or deposition hours to which the Party resisting
 13 the clawback is entitled).

14 (d) Document Used in Proceedings: Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Parties agree
 15 that any document used by any Party in a deposition, court hearing, expert report, or court filing in
 16 this action (with the exception of a motion to determine the existence of any privilege) shall not be
 17 eligible for protection under Rule 502(d) as a clawed-back document if the Producing Party does
 18 not clawback that document pursuant to this Protective Order within twenty-one (21) calendar
 19 days of its use. For a document used by a Party in a deposition, court hearing, expert report, or
 20 court filing in this action that is clawed back after twenty-one (21) calendar days of its use, Rule
 21 502(b) shall govern any dispute with respect to the Producing Party's potential waiver of attorney-
 22 client privilege or work product protection with respect to the document.

23 (e) Clawback Process: Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B) shall govern the
 24 clawback of produced documents or information on the grounds of privilege or work product
 25 protection. If a Party or Non-Party requests the return of such produced material or information
 26 then in the custody of one or more Parties, the possessing Parties shall within seven (7) business
 27 days:

1. Destroy or return to the requesting Party or Non-Party the produced material or information and all copies thereof, and expunge from any other document or material information derived solely from the produced material or information; or

2. Notify the Producing Party or Non-Party that it wishes to challenge the claim of privilege or work product protection and has sequestered the material until the issue can be resolved. The Parties shall meet and confer regarding the claim of privilege within seven (7) days of receiving the notice of challenge. If the Parties cannot resolve their disagreement regarding the Clawback within seven (7) days of the meet and confer, they shall submit a joint discovery letter to the Court for a determination. The document(s) subject to a clawback notice shall not be used or disclosed by the Receiving Party during the time in which the Parties are meeting and conferring about the privileged nature of the document(s) or during the time in which the challenge is before the Court for determination, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Parties or ordered by the Court. This includes a restriction against presenting the information to the Court for a determination of the claim unless and until the Court orders in camera review of the document(s) at issue.

(f) Implementation of a Clawback: Where a Party agrees to or is ordered to destroy a clawed back document, the Party must instruct their e-discovery vendor to delete the document entirely from their e-discovery database and delete other copies of the clawed back document. To the extent that it is not technologically feasible for a receiving Party to destroy a clawed back document (for example, if the clawed back document is part of a production provided on read-only Production Media such that the clawed back document cannot be destroyed without destroying the entire Production Media), the Parties will meet and confer as to an acceptable alternative approach.

(g) Procedure Upon Discovery By A Receiving Party of a Potentially Inadvertently Produced Material:

1. Without waiving the ability to challenge a clawback under Paragraph 16(c), in the event that a Receiving Party discovers that it has received or examined document(s) that are or may be subject to a claim of attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the Receiving

1 Party promptly shall (i) sequester the document(s) and (ii) within five (5) business days of such
 2 discovery, notify the Producing Party of the possible inadvertent production or disclosure by
 3 identifying the Bates range(s) of the document(s) the Receiving Party believes may be subject to a
 4 claim of attorney-client privilege or work product protection, and were or may have been
 5 produced or disclosed (an “Inadvertent Production Notice”).

6 2. Upon the Producing Party receiving an Inadvertent Production Notice, the
 7 Producing Party shall have ten (10) business days to notify the Receiving Party if it determines
 8 that the subject documents are privileged or work-product protected, whereupon the Parties will
 9 follow the procedures set forth in Paragraph 15(b)-(c) of this Stipulated Order. If the Producing
 10 Party determines that the subject documents are not privileged or work-product protected, the
 11 Producing Party shall, within ten (10) business days of the date of the Inadvertent Production
 12 Notice, inform the Receiving Party in writing that the subject documents are not privileged or
 13 work-product protected and may be released from sequestration. Should the Producing Party
 14 determine that the documents are privileged or work-product protected, the Receiving Party shall
 15 either return or destroy the documents, or challenge the Producing Party’s designation, pursuant to
 16 the procedures established in Section 6. While a challenge to the privilege designation is pending,
 17 the documents shall remain sequestered. When the challenge is resolved, the Receiving Party may
 18 release any non-privileged or non-work-product protected documents from sequestration, and
 19 must return or destroy any privileged or work-product protected documents.


20 (h) Miscellaneous:

21 1. Nothing in this Stipulated Protective Order is intended to create an obligation for a
 22 Party to conduct a privilege review of another Party’s discovery material. It is the intent of the
 23 Parties that each side conduct a privilege review prior to the production of documents to the other.

24 2. In no event may a Producing Party rely on its own intentional waiver of privileged
 25 or work product materials as a basis to seek disqualification of a Receiving Party’s counsel.
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1 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

2 Dated: April 4, 2025

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4 Honorable Susan van Keulen
5 United States Magistrate Judge
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Respectfully submitted,

Dated: April 4, 2025

By: /s/ Lesley E. Weaver

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*Counsel for Individual and Representative
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1 Dated: April 4, 2025

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Counsel for Defendants

GOOGLE LLC AND ALPHABET INC.

* * *

ATTESTATION PURSUANT TO CIVIL LOCAL RULE 5-1(i)(3)

I, Lesley E. Weaver, attest that concurrence in the filing of this document has been obtained from the other signatories. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 4th day of April, 2025, at Oakland, California.

By: /s/ Lesley E. Weaver

Lesley E. Weaver

EXHIBIT AACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of
 _____ [print or type full address], declare under
 penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order
 that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on
 _____ [date] in the case of *In Re Google Generative AI Copyright Litigation*, Case No.
 5:23-cv-03440-EKL. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated
 Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to
 sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose
 in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any
 person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for
 the Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated
 Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of
 _____ [print or type full address
 and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this
 action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____
 [printed name]

Signature: _____
 [signature]